Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
		R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
16.	Manipur	344	420	•	57	69	*	14	16	•
17.	Meghalaya	464	413	51	77	85	*	19	13	6
18.	Mizoram	122	346	•	20	58	•	5	9	•
19.	Nagaland	325	302	23	54	46	8	14	9	5
20.	Orissa	6374	5927	447	1062	1352	*	265	157	108
21.	Punjab	2858	2852	6	476	484	•	119	105	14
22.	Rajasthan	7484	9926	•	1247	1674	*	312	263	49
23.	Sikkim	85	147	•	14	24	*	4	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	7424	8682	•	1237	1436	•	309	72	237
25.	Tripura	579	539	40	96	58	38	24	11	13
26.	Uttaranchal	1764	1609	155	265	257	8	66	30	36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20573	18576	1997	3458	3551	•	865	280	585
28.	West Bengal	10356	8126	2230	1726	1262	464	431	99	332
29.	A & N Islands	45	100	*	7	18	•	2	4	*
30.	Chandigarh	13	13	0	2	0	2	1	1	0
31.	D & N Haveli	40	36	4	7	6	1	2	1	1
32.	Daman & Diu	12	21	*	2	3	•	1	1	0
33.	Delhi	190	42	148	32	8	24	8	0	8
34.	Lakshadweep	7	14	•	1	4	*	0	3	*
35.	Pondicherry	58	80	•	10	39	•	3	4	*
	ALL INDIA	134108	138044	8181	22349	22928	1714	5887	3077	2562

Figures are provisional *Surplus Infrastructure

R: Required S: Shortfall P: In Position

Figures for EAG States are given by the States in 3rd Business session held by Bureau of EAG on 29th of Aug. 2002.

SOURCE : Rural Health Statistics in India—March-2002

Family planning for illiterate people

2739. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

SHRIMAT! SHABANA AZMI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that 869 babies are born daily and one third of them of illiterate parents;

(b) if so, whether the report reveals that 98 per cent educated women have one to three children whereas 89 per cent illiterate women have upto three children;

(c) whether family planning has not been successful in regard to the illiterate parents;

(d) if so, what are the steps Government propose to take to reduce birth of children among the illiterate parents; and

(e) to what extent, Government have been successful in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) As per the latest available birth rate reported by Sample Registration System (2001), the total number of children bom every day in the country is about 71500. As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS II) 1998-99, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for illiterate women is 3.47. TFR declines with increase in education. TFR for women with education level of high school or more is 2 at all India level.

(c) to (e) There is no significant difference between illiterates and others in acceptance of terminal methods of contraceptives as per NFHS 1998-99. However, the Total Fertility Rate shows a difference. The Government of India announced the National Population Policy 2002 that advocates various promotional and motivational measures for adoption of small family norm for couples below the poverty line.

Medicinal plants

2740. SHRIMATI JAMANA DEVI BARUPAL :

DR.T SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry is frustrated with poor co-operation from the other Department in its efforts to streamline conservation and harvest of medicinal plants;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to dissolve the non-functional committees or to bring these under the control of the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy;

(c) whether her Ministry had called a meeting of the National Medicinal Plant Board, which was set up in 2000 to look at the ways for sqstainable harvest of medicinal plants;